Bueiness Notices.

KNOX .- A correspondent of The Journal of Commerce, in yesterday's issue, says:

"Almost every one I talk with, feels provoked at the mode of advertising sately to be found in the press. You may feel occasionally deeply interested in an article, and before you know it you reach 'Knox's Hats'" Why should they be provoked? It is impossible to speak of KROX's HATS except in terms of culosy, and if these gentlemen would drop in at No. 212 Broadway, and buy one of them, they would find that like his advertisements, it would prove on trial "deeply interesting."

LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY FOR MARCH, 1857 Citiests and strangers, patron of our firm, will find at our stores an annuaual variety of Gentlenen's Daess Hars, prepared for the Easter Holidays. Also Parls made Sort Hars of pared for the Easter Holidays. Also Parls made Sort Hars of carrier qualities—a specialty with us. The Cambridge or water-proof traveling Har is offered to the trade by the dozen, and retailed at our counter at Paris prices.

Least' & Co.

Astor House, Broadway.

FASHION AND REFINEMENT .- Beautiful HATS for Spring wear, and light prices for a first-rate article, are filling. Expensions, with crowds of case formers. Call and judge for yourselves of the advantages offered by this establishment.

HATS .- WARNOCK & Co., in their new store St. Nicholas Hotel, are taking the fashionables all by surprise Their Geotlemen's Dress Hat is the gern of the season, and thet assortment of French and American Feit Hata is complete an

SPRING, 1857.

Our new Spring Stylers of Courtning are now exposed, and ready for sale—embracing large and beautiful assortments of Spring Overcoats, Raclars, English and French Bernsess Coats, Darss and Fronce Coats, &c. Also, very choice and confined styles of Cassimere Pastalones, Farcy and Plain Very, Our Cestom Room is stocked with our Late mercentations of New Goods, many of which can be found nowhere else. This department, needed by Mr. Lymas Dersey, bein a position to offer great attractions in the way of styling farments and goods. Prompt attention given to all orders.

Nos. 258, 229 and 259 Broadway, corner of Warren st.

SPRING CLOTHING,-Corner John and Nassau

ROGERS' BAZAAR of FANCY GOODS and TOYS

Out of twenty different patterns of TEA SETS handscreely decorated, we give you a choice for \$14 50. Set that are richly worth \$23, and that you cannot boy for less than that price of any one clee. See our list of prices in the dry goods column of The Tribune.

W. J. F. Dailley & Co., Nos. 53! and 635 Brodway.

SEWING MACHINES .- I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. S. GA-RETTE, a beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable in-formation about Sewing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject; all who read this paper will learn how to purchase a Sewing Machine with which \$1,000 a year clear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now be-fore the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. F. PETERSON,
of the late firm of Peterson & Humphrey,
will continue the Carret business, in the firm of
E. A. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 70 Canalet.
We would invite the attention of our friends and the public
to our rich Brussels Carpeting, 12 to 16/ per yard.
Rich Velvet Carpeting, 12/ to 16/ per yard.
And all the latest Patterns of John Crossly & Sons.
Officioths of every description, at the lowest cash prices.

WIGS !- HAIR-DYE ! - WIGS ! ! - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tours a have improvements peculiar to their house, and an end derability—fixing to a charm. The largest and beauty, sake and derability—fixing to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous Dyn. Soid at Barchelouk, No. 233 Broadway.

PAPER HANGINGS at Wholesale, of our own manufacture and importation, of every desirable style, for sale to the Trade at the lowest cash prices, by
Thomas Faye & Co., No. 257 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, MARBLES, TILES, FRESCOES, &C.,
GOWQUA AND COCO MATTINGS, &C
HIRAM ANDERSON, NO. 99 BOWERS.

TREES AND PLANTS,-PARSONS & Co., Flush IREES AND PLANTS,—PARSONS & Co., Flushing, near New-York, would advise purchasers to send in their orders early. The stock of Evergrees and other ornaments. The stock of Sterres and other ornaments. Pagit Trees, Surves, Rosss, Vives and Exotic Players on be fuggished in great variety and of choice quality. Trees will be delivered at Fulton Market wharf free of freight. Catalogues by mall or at No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857, Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvets,
Paperray, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpeting,
Imported expressly for this Spring's teade, which, until forther
motice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird
gets the worm.

No. 456 Broadway, near Grand at.

CARPETING AT REDUCED PRICES .- Royal Velvet 10/ to 12/, English Tapestry Brussels 7/6 to 10/, 5-Plys 9/ Patent Tapestry Ingrain 8: to 5/6, good Ingrain 2/6 to 4/6, Oil elotts from 1 to 8 yards wide, chesp at J. Hyart's Carpe Warerooms, No. 210 Bowery, opposite Hivington-st.

TO CONSUMERS OF LEA & PERRINS'

TO CONSUMERS OF LEAR OF LEMBERS AND A CONSUMERS OF LEAR OF LEA

TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &c. — The new Catalogues of Wm. R. Prince & Co., Flushing, N. Y., comprising extra large Trees for immediate ornament, can be had, gratis, at Fowler and Wells's, No. 305 Broadway.

THE RUSH CONTINUES, And the choice of the stock is rapidly diminishing. But few of the White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, at \$16, remain. States with the Plated Teakettles at \$11, and the White Tea Set at \$375. Take teem while they are to be had, for you may never have a like chance.

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

MERCHANTS' RESTAURANT,

ASTOR HOUSE, Entrance on Broadway. Open for Breakhast from 6 s. m. until 12 m. Open for Dinner from 12 m. until 5 p. m. WINDOW SHADES

WINDOW SHARES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES,
FROM 50 CENTS UPWARD.
KELTY & FREGUSON,
No. 201 Broadway.

AN IMPERIAL VELVET CARPET! Exquisite MEDALLION OF An Elegant TATESTRY OF BRUSSELS, At an astonishingly Low Price, At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowe

SPRING STYLE BOOTS AND GAITERS, -WAT-RIES, No. 114 Fulton-st., has on hand a magnificent assertment of Boors and Garrens for Spring wear. They are all manufac-tured by bimself and of the best materials. Strangers would d well to purchase at this old and well-known establishment.

TO CARPET BUYERS.
G CARPETS AT LAST FALL'S PRICES. Tapcatry Brussels. \$1.00
Three ply 100
Lacce and other Centrains very cheap at the One-price S
of Young & Jayas, 584 Broadway, opposite Taylor's Sai

HEATH, WYNKOOP & Co., No. 63 Liberty st., N. Y.
PROPRIETORS OF LYON'S KATHAIRON, &c.,

And manufacturers of Persumbery of all Kinds, In BRAUTY OF STYLE, EXCELLENCE OF QUALITY and CHEAT ness we are embled to offer inducements unequaled by any other mansfacturers.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY.

CHEAPEST PLACE IN AMERICA.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., 35 block West of Broadway.

An examination of my extensive assortment of New and Original Besigns will consince the most justicious that Fixtures which delty competition for durability and style can be bought at this establishment at prices lover by for than at any other bones in the United States. Oil Gas Fixtures Regilt, French or artistic Broines and scarranted to look equal to new. The Show Room is on the ground floor, not the 2d or 5d.

JAMES G. MOFFET.

MAKE A NOTE OF THE FLACE.

Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., between Green and Wooster.

Nos. 1.9 and 121 Prince-st., between Green and Wooster.

Nos. 1.9 and 121 prince-st., between Green and Wooster.

Nos. 1.9 and 121 prince-st., between Green and Wooster.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PICTURE-FRAMES, EN-ERAVINGS, ART MATERIALS, &c., TWENTY-FIVE FER CENT BRLOW THE CUSTOMARY PRICES. See Advertisement under DAY GOODS. WILLIAMS, STEVERS, WILLIAMS & CO., NO. 305 Broadway.

MANSON'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE-A rea Seesing to mothers, and a specific in the Diseases of Calidren Incidental to Teething. Mothers who have been in the labit of procuring temporary quiet by the use of landamum, paregorio, Godfrey's cerdial, and other permisions opiates, will find that by using the LEVANTS PRESENTATIVE the above-mountained policies only an edispensed with. Wholesale by BRANES & PARK. No. 304 Broadway; C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; and retain the control of the control of

R. R. R.-A WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER. R. R. R.—A WONDERFUL CHATTLE FOWER.

REDWA'S READY RELIEF instills within the human body paralyzed with infirmities or cripples with pain, a new life—the moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, the most severe and torturing paroxyems of pain ceuse, and the system under its health-infusing influence is quickly transformed to a happy state of existence. All soute and painful diseases will readily yield to the READY RELIEF.

R. R. C. Office, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold by Druggists generally.

Dr. BEACH has returned from Europe, where he has been to visit the principal Hospitals to obtain additional in formation for his new MEDICAL WORK, and required his prac-tice in this city.

RICH PAPER HANGINGS FOR THE RETAIL TRADE—All new styles, of recent importation. Work done in the most artistic manner, by Thomas Fave & Co., No. 257 Breadway.

EVANS'

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING

WARENOUSE,

WARENOUSE,

SO 66 and NO 58

FULTON STRET

Between Gold and Cliff.

An immense stock of Spring CLOTHING, manufactured expressly for city traie, is now ready, and selling at prices never before heard of.

Black Cloth Suits, consisting of Frock Cost, Panta and Vests, fashionably cut and well made.

Castimere Business Suits.

Over 3,000 Cassimere Business Costs, plainly and elegantly intisbed.

3 50 to 14

A great variety of Spring Ragians.

5 00 to 15

Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Gosts.

So 0 to 15

Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Costs.

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Elegant Blue Cloth Dress Gosts.

So 0 to 15

Elegant Blue Cloth Costs.

So 0 to 15

Elegant Blue Clot

CURTALS

LACE AND MUSLIN,
FROM AUCTION,
AT PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$20.

KELTY & PERGUSON,
No. 291 Broadway, 300 DIFFERENT PATTERNS Of CHANDELIERS FOR GAS, all marked down at the cost price and positively to be sold off by the lat of June.
W. J. F. Daily & Co., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH! FISH!

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich st.,
Have a large stock of the finest kind of
MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and barrels;
COPPISH, in boxes, therees and bogsheads;
CHEESE, BUTTER, LARD, PORK, BEEF, &c.
country Produce sold on commission. THE PATENT ICE PITCHER.

Silver piated, and warranted to keep ice fourteen hours in the ottest weather. For sale at the cost price at W. J. F. Dailer & Co's. Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway. QUICK SALES! SHORT PROFITS!

Examine the beautiful Spring Stock of
Three-ply and Ingrain CARPETS.
Velvet, Brussels and Venetian Hall and Staff CARPETS, &
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, NEW-YORK,

Having a commanding position on Broadway, and all the appointments of the highest priced Hotels. It someticed on the European PLAN. or on the American PLAN, at option; \$2 PER DAY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT-SAFETY AND CER TAINTY.—This great external remedy does not suppress inflammation, but expels the cause of it by excretion through the pores. Hence its radical cures of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ring worm and other eruptive diseases.

RUPTURE. -Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH

SUPERIOR TREES .- WM. R. PRINCE & Co. Plusbing, N. Y. The new Descriptive Catalogue of TREES of LANTS gratis, at FOWLER and WELLS, No. 508 Broadway. 1,760 pounds Chinese Sugar Care Seed.

New-Pork Daily Cribmes

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. What over is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good dath.

c cannot undertake to roturn rejected Communications.

The autocrat of the Police Department is making he most of his vanishing power. Within a few days he has been busy rewarding friends and punishing opponents. The guillotine has worked unceasingly, and a goodly pile of heads attest its decapitating power. Yesterday he ascended the inquisitorial throne some hours earlier than usual, se as to avoid the prying reporters, and went to work with a will. We give elsewhere such facts of this general massacre as have leaked from the secret room of the desperate political tyrant, who is making the most of his doubtful powers.

The Legislature is hurrying business rapidly. Among the bills passed yesterday we notice a num ber of particular interest to this city, but owing to the non-receipt of our A'bany letter, we cannot present anything more of them than appears in the reports of the A bany papers.

We give elsewhere important and interesting intelligence from the City of Mexico to the 16th ult.

The future of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts in this country is a subject of the gravest interest to all who desire the growth, the greatness, the true glory of the American Republic. If these arts are destined to flourish and expand, then will our People increase in intelligence, industrial efficiency, wealth, and every element of progress; but if manufactures are to retrograde and this country revert ! the condition of a planting or purely agricultural community, such as the South American nations and most Slave States now are, it is evident that our Republic has seen its best days. Agriculture is one of the noblest departments of industry; but no department flourishes in isolation from the others. It is by the intimate and well-proportioned blending of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce that Labor is assured constant employment and a liberal reward, for thus only is it rendered in the highest degree efficient. Hence Wealth rapidly accumulates, enterprise is fostered, Inventive Genius is stimulated and rewarded, and every product of the elements or of human effort adapted to a beneficent use. The prosperity and progress of a nation is usually measured by the due or undue proportion which its great departments of industry bear to each other.

future of our Manufactures with forebodings incited by the obvious tendency of our legislation. They see the Protective Policy, which the two great parties vied with each other in 1828 in c'aiming as their own, now contemned by one of them and practically ignored by the other; they see the rates of duty levied by our successive tariffs since '42 tend steadily to a horizontal line, until the tariff levied in '46 avowedly as a Free Trade measure is subjected to reductions in '57 mainly anti-Protective in their character; they hear intimations on all sides of a return to the uniform twenty per cent. ad valorem which broke down so disastrously in 1841-2; they see that few extensive water-powers have been improved, few factories erected, while many have been stopped, since 1846; and they mentally say, "This work of obstruction and destruction will go on until every furnace and spinning-frame in America are driven out of use." As we take a more hopeful view of the prospect, we desire attention to some of the leading considerations on which it is based. They are as follows :

There are those in our country who regard the

I. The positive hostility and bitterness with which American Manufactures were in their infancy regarded, have no longer a substantive existence. The spirit which impelled John Randolph to declare that he would "go ten rods out of his way to kick a sheep," is now cherished by very few. Turn back to Alexander Hamilton's Report to Congress in favor of the encouragement of Home Manufactures, and you will be surprised by the fact that three-fourths of the objections to this policy which he earnestly combated are no longer urged or upheld.

II. American Manufactures are no longer a de sideratum—they are an established fact. Important departments of them are utterly beyond the reach or the dread of foreign competition. Thus in Edge Tools (not including Cutlery) no other nation compares with us. The same is the case with regard to Cut Nails, and we believe as to Pins also. In

Drillings, Flannels, Satinets, and many descriptions of substantial, serviceable fabrics, there are scarcely any producers superior to our own, both quality and cheapness being regarded. In Crockery and Glass we are less fortunate, but some of the fine Glassware now made in this city and Brooklyn is hardly surpassed, while the new Parian ware of Vermont is a superior article. Though we are doing less in this department generally than we should, yet the researches and discoveries of the last few years have established beyoud doubt that our country is eminently rich in the raw material required for every description of ceramic manufacture, from the coarsest earthenware up to the finest percelain. This knowledge will every day be turned to account.

III. Our vast and constantly increasing network of Railroads and Canals is an immense facility to bome mapufactures. Here is an illustration: At Scranton, Pa., in the Susquehanna basin, is a very large and prosperous manufactory of railroad iron, turning out some ten thousand tuns per annum. But, though there are iron mines just at hand, by reason of which iron works were first established at this point, no ore is now taken from these mines; but the ore of Oneids county, New-York, a hundred miles away on one side, is brought by the Chenango Canal, Eric Railroad and Scranton Railroad, to meet here a different ore from New-Jersey and the limestone of the Delaware Valley, -coal, the bulk iest and beaviest element used in the manufacture of iron, being here cheap and abundant. In the absence of railroads, the making of iron at this point, or anywhere, out of the materials here advantageously combined would be a pecuniary impossibility. This is but one case in a thousand. The Iron Mountain in Missouri and the Iron Region of Lake Superior are soon to be made extensively available by means of Railroads now in progress or in immediste contemplation. Probably bundreds of thousands of tuns of Superior ore will, within a few years, be transported to Chicago, or some point more directly over the coal-beds of Illinois, and there made into iron. We estimate the advantage already secured to the Iron interest of this country through the multiplication of Railroads, as fully equal to an additional duty of ten per cent. on imported Iron. IV. Another element of strength to our Manu

factures is the extent, avidity and constant expansion of the Home Market. Our Twenty-five Millions of people require and consume annually a far larger aggregate of manufactured products than do any Hundred Millions of Asiatics or Fifty Millions of Europeans. And the American demand, large as it is, increases by five to ten per cent. per annum Now the capacity to produce Manu'sctures cheaply. unlike what is experienced in the department of Agriculture, is created far more by the extent and avidity of the demand than by the chespness of materials and labor. Hence we find newspapers cheaper in this country than elsewhere--not that labor or paper is cheaper, but because the demand for new is here universal. Other illustrations of this principle are less prominent, but not less conclusive. The demand in this country for Boots, Shoes, Hats, Clothing, &c., is, considering the number of our People, unparalleled. It might be too much to say that our people buy more Clocks, Watches and Piane-Fortes per annum than all the rest of mankind; but that we buy more than any other nation car hardly be doubted. A single firm in Philadelphia employs six bundred persons in the manufacture of bronze lamps, chandeliers, &c., and its fabrics were adjudged unsurpassed at the World's Exhibition in London. A firm in Broadway, engaged in the manufacture of ladies' hoop skirts employs three hundred women, with nearly two hundred sewing-machines, paying \$1,500 per week for wages, using up twenty thousand yards of muslin per week, with other materials in proportion. and turning out three thousand skirts per day, which are sold to wholesale dealers only for about \$5,000. This is but an instance of the scale on which our Manufactures are or tend to be conducted when not crushed by foreign competition. The fact that our people are consumers to an extent unknown elsewhere justifies this scale of operation. We are confident that this cannot be paralleled in all Eu rope, though it has many equals here. The history of the origin, growth and present extent of the American production of Sewing Machines, could it be given, would astonish most readers. Probably no other nation now consumes annually so many yards of Textile Fabrics as we do; and the day cannot be distant in which our consumption of Iron will surpass that of any other country. The year in which we shall produce more Iron than any other people is somewhat farther off; but that, too, must come. We have Ore, Coal and Lime in abundance. and in convenient proximity to each other; inventive genius, combinations of ores rendered practicable by railroads, Yankee energy and vast, ever-expanding markets, must in time do the rest,

V. Our Annual Exhibitions, and other demon strations of the excellence of American Fabrics. are quietly doing much for Home Manufactures. It is no longer so necessary as it once was to affix counterfeit European labels to our home-made fabrics in order to commend them to purchasers True, the base and short-sighted policy is still pursued; but it has no longer the excuse of necessity If it were by law declared a felony to sell any American product as foreign-made, and that law were rigidly enforced, the result would be most salutary. As it is, the diffusion of knowledge as to the excellence respectively of American and foreign fabrics is slowly working a cure of the evil.

-Such are some of the considerations which in cline us to hopeful views of the future of American Manufactures, notwithstanding the withdrawal of Government support. It is so clearly best, not for our country only, but for mank nd, that each nation should smelt and roll, spin and weave for itself, so far as Nature has not forbidden, that the end must ultimately be obtained, though bad policy or public irdifference may postpone its realization. The Hudson would have been united with the Great Lakes though De Witt Clinton had never been born: it is his glory to have achieved the great work some years sooner than it would otherwise have been secured. Had the Iron manufacture of this country been adequately protected in 1816. and steadily thereeforward, we undoubtingly believe that our present Iron product would have been chesper, better, more extensive, than that of any other nation, and that we should this year be export ing as much as we are now importing. It is a sor sight to see Corn whirled away by tuns from above the ore and coal beds of Illinois, to be sold at thirty cents per bushel to buy Iron produced by laborer who pay at least a dollar per bushel for that same Corp. or its equivalent in Flour and Mest. This could not endure even though our Government were to admit Iron free of duty henceforth; in the course of centuries, the iron-workers would be attracted to the magnificent grain-fields overlying our ore and coal beds; but a true and wise policy would reduce these centuries to so many years. Yet, though the best means be rejected, the end must in time he attained

We have commented at considerable length upon the talse statement of historical facts made the basis of the late slave-driving pronunciamiento enunciated by Chief Justice Taney, in the name of himself and his slaveholding brethren, from the bench of the Supreme Court of the United Statesa propunciamiento in which those who join in it throwing aside their judicial robes and all the pro prieties and decencies of their high office, renounce ing their law and their learning, present themselves before the public in the simple character of slavehelders, ready to employ any needed amount of falsehood and of force to maintain their usurped authority. We have also commented at some length upon the feeble and sophistical reasonings by which, starting from those assumptions of fact, the five slaveholders reach their foregone con clusion. But there is still another not less poticeable matter in the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taney, to which we have not yet alluded, and which also, so far a we have observed, has escaped the comments of other journa's. We refer to the exceedingly cool piece of assurance by which those five slaveholding Judges, Pontius Pilate-like, undertake to wash their hands of the tyrannical, iniquitous, narrowsouled doctrines of caste which they promulgatebetter suited to a Hindoo tribunal than to Christian court-and to sh f: off the whole shame blame and responsibility upon the shoulders of the framers of the Constitution. Not content with desecrating the Bench on which they sit by proclaiming as the law of the land the de-humanization of three quarters or four-fifths of the race of mankind as having no rights which citizens of the United States are bound to respect, at the same time rolling their eyes as if in hely horror of so atrocous their own their own their own their own humane and en-I ghtened ser timents, but as a doctrine originating in a state of opinion which in the present enlightened age it is difficult to realize !

Read the following extracts from Judge Taney's

" It is difficult at this day to realize the state "It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion respecting that unfortunate class, with the civinized and ealightened portion of the world, at the time of the Declaration of Independence and the adoption of the Constitution; but history shows they have, for more than a century, been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and unfit associates for the white sace, either socially or politically, and had no rights which white men were bound to respect; and the black man might be reduced to Slavery, bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise. This critical at that time, was fixed and universal with the opinion, at that time, was fixed and universal with the crylized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals, which no one thought of disputing, and every one habitually acted upon it, without doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinion.

doubting for a moment the correctness of the opinton.

"The doctrine of which we have spoken was strikingly enforced by the Declaration of Independence. It begins thus:

"When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, decent respect to the opinions of markind requires that they about declare the caures which impel them to the separation; and then proceeds:
"We hold these truits to be self-evident—that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Greator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted amone men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, '&c.''

"The words before quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family; and if used in a similar in-

"The words before quoted would seem to embrace the whole human family; and if used in a similar instrument at this day would be so understood. But it is too clear for dispute that the enslaved African race was not intended to be included, for, in that case, the distinguished men who framed the Declaration of Independence would be flagrantly against the principles which they asserted. They who framed the Declaration of Independence were men of too much honor, education and intelligence, to say what they did not believe; and they knew that in no part of the civilized world were the negro race, by common consent, admitted to the rights of freemen. They spake and acted according to the practices, doctrines and usages of the day. That unfortunate race was supposed to be reparate from the whites, and was never thought or spaken of except as property. These opinions under went to change when the Constitution was adopted."

Now, even if this had been a true representation

Now, even if this had been a true representation

facts, stil a decent respect for the reputation of our Revolutionary fathers and the founders of our national institutions might, one would have supposed, have a little restrained this mortifying exposure of a nakedness upon which the very exposers would take credit to themselves as looking with shame and herror. Let us take the liberty of recalling to the authors of this irreverent exposure that passage of B blical history to which our Pro Slavery divines are so fond of referring, as going to show the prophetical origin of Slavery. It is related in the Book of Genesis that the patriarch Noah having planted a vineyard, drank too freely of the wine it produced, and was drucken and uncovered in his tent. It is further recorded that Ham, the father of Canaan, saw the nakedness of his father and told his two brethren without-a piece of unnecessary and unfilial disrespect which cur five slaveholders seem very prompt and very zealous to imitate. The narrative states, however, that these two brethren without, instead of sympathizing with the coarse and beastly sentiments and conduct of their brother, " took a gar ment, and laid it upon both their shoulders. and went backward, and covered the nakednes of their father, and their faces were backward and they saw not their father's nakedness. When Noah awoke from his wine and knew what had happened, he uttered that memorable exclamation Cursed be Canaan," &c .- an exclamation which applies with the more force to the present case. since in the original parrative Shem and Japhet the two brethren without, represent the East and West, while Canaan, the son of Ham, stands for the South.

But this is an age of improvement. We have made great advances on antiquity. Our Pro-Stavery Judger, in their zeal to find some excuse for the orgies and outrages of themselves and their boon companions, have outdone Ham altogether. Instead of telling what they see, they tell what they please. They come to the brethren without with a defamatory report against the fathers, exaggerated and blackened to the last degree. They look into the glass and see themselves. They look into the doings of their own households, into the secrets of their own hearts, and every iniquity every villainy, every detestable practice and senti ment which they find there, they come and tell to the brethren without, not as descriptive of them selves, but as picturing forth the framers of the Constitution !

This, as it appears to us, is not only a piece of detestable hypocrisy and falsehood-it is a mean and skulking cowardice. If the five slaveholding Judges on the beach of the Supreme Court wish to copperate with the slaveholding and Slavery-extending politicians of the Union in constructing on the basis of the Declaration of Independence, out of the cebris of Democracy in America fallen to ruine, a new aristocratic Republic, in which slavetolding is to be national and perpetual, let them at least have the manliness to father their own child. It is a fair and reasonable maxim-as much so as if it were actually found in Scripture—that every tub

should stand on its own bottom. So far as Slavery is corcerred, our Revolutionary fathers and the framers of the Federal Constitution have quite sins enough of their own to answer for, without being nade responsible for the new notions and new schemes of degenerate and unworthy descendants. If, like Day d and other arcient saints and heroes they had their frailties and their shortcomingssins of commission, too, as well as sins of omission -at least they were not guilty of the hypoerise and falsehood of attempting to shift off the burden of their iniquities upon other people's

shoulders. What the five slaveholding Judges attempt to do is simply this: For the sake of excusing and maintaining themselves and their slaveholding brethren in doc trines and practices which they tacitly admit to be a disgrace to a civilized age, they risk the bringing the Constitution and the Union into odium as though they were at war with the dictates of humanity and the spirit of the age, and not only absolutely incompatible with the extinction of Slavery, but as involving its extension and nationalization.

The N. Y. Times is of opinion that, in relation to the proposed Constitutional Convention, the Free-State men of Kansas are, after all, in no worse po sition than that in which at all elections the Repub licans stand in this city. In urging the Free-State men to take a part in the bogus Constitutional Election, that journal fully admits that they are doomed to be cheated; that the poll-books, the polls, the laws and all the machinery of the election are in the hands of their opponents, and that they have no chance of fair play or of success. But, says The Times, this is equally true of the Repubican party in this city, yet nobody ever thought of setting this up as a reason why the members of the party should not go to the polls and vote. We are no great admirers of the shamocratic

party of this city; but The Times certainly does that party great injustice in thus attempting to p'ace it on the same level with the Border Ruffigns of Kansas. That violence and cheating take place at some of the voting places in our city is undeniable: but they are excrescences, abuses, and acknowledged to be so by the very men who practice them and profit by them; whereas in the case of the proposed bogus elections in Kansas, fraud and violence are the very essence and substance of the entire operation. To vote at the election, or to seek to be enrolled as a voter at it, would be an acknowledgment on the part of the Free State men, like that which The Times itself makes, that, after all, the Border-Ruffian predominancy in Kansas is no worse and is no less to be submitted to than the ordinary predominancy of parties throughout the country, or at east in our great cities.

When The Times can cite a case in which the people of any city or any State submit not merely to a little cheating, but to have their officers elected for them by intrusive voters from abroad, it will then have found a case somewhat more to the point The Free-State men, though obliged to submit to the intrusive authority of the Ruffians, have still one privilege left-that, namely, of a perpetual protest against it. Nor is there any way in which that protest can be more distinctly or impressively made than in refusing to take part in any of the bogus elections. That is a sure means of keeping the character of the government under which they live constantly before the public, which otherwise might be too ready to forget the outrages of which they have been the victims. As to the Topeka Consti tution, and the exhortation of The Times to the Free State men to yield to the terror of Chief-Justice Lecompte's begus indictments for treason and to let it drop, lest it should involve the Territory in a new civil war, the answer is equally obvious and decisive. It is impossible for the Free-State mer, so long as they retain a particle of selfrespect, to yield to any such compulsion or to any such threats.

Quite spart from the doctrine of Squatter Sov ereignty, it was their right to frame a Constitu tion, to chose officers under it, and to present that Constitution to Congress for approval. It is their ht to keep up their State organization with a view of presenting it anew for acceptance, approval and adoption by the rapidly-increasing population of the Territory. To allow themselves to be bullied out of this right by the Border Ruffians. or persuaded out of it by The Times, would only be an encouragement to new threats and new violence.

It is said that the Cabinet, in addition to the Chi sees and Nicaragua and Kansas questions, to say nothing of the diplomatic and domestic appoint ments, is profoundly pondering upon the point whether it can or cannot afford to treat itself to an organ. Considering the experience of several past and now defunct Administrations, we must pronounce this hesitation not only praise worthy but prudent. There has been a chronic tendency in all organs to get dismally out of tune. They have never well answered the crank except in the flat keys. They have been willing but witless. Their very obsequiousness has seduced them into escentric capriccios: they have gone presto into stupidity, while their nice bars have always been in a moderato movement. There was, for instance John Jones's Madisonian, which flat'ed and sharped, granted, whistled, wheezed and howled, and so continually got out of time and tune and tone, that before Mr. Tyler expired, he found it necessary to disavow the instrument. The Union has been a little-a very little better. It has certainly tried hard to earn its money. But upon more than one occasion it has piped fantasias to which even Mr. Cushing, a person of immense saltatory culture, could not dance. The little tune which it breathed about the French Spoliation claim was cut short long before it had arrived at a natural cadence. Other harmonic and meledic liberties which it took were also damaed by its employers. Still it played away, if not cheer fully at least sedulously, and was most dismaily vivacious. It was like Barkis. It was willing. It d.d all it could, and if it had been the grand organ in Haarlem instead of the little organ in Washington, it could have done no more.

In fact, the management of an organ is what Mr. Mantellini would call "a dem'd horrid grind." In the first place, no writer of the least pluck and pride will permit himself to be made a mere speaking-tube, or will consent to stand by any party through thick and thin, or whether it be in the right or the wrong. This a Washington organ is expected to do. Again, it is made a continual scape-goat, and whenever its masters see fit to change their minds, it is saddled with all the sins of their inconsistency. The Cabinet is of a certain opinion to-day, and the organ announces it: but the Cabinet may be of another opinion next week, and then what will become of the reputation of the organ for sagacity !

Mr. Appleton, who, after a month's service, has just retired from the management of The Union, reminds us of Coleridge's opitaph upon a shill who just tasted of life's cup, found it bitter set pushed it aside. We agree with Mr. Appleton is thinking that the part of Government grinder is not the most felicitous of which man is capable; but we do not agree with him in the opinion that there is any special difficulty in printing a roof paper in Washington. The locality undoubtedly has disadvantages as most localities have, but se the other hand it has great advantages over other places. Washington is the center of our whale political system. There is always a great amount of information there which skill and assiduity might secure for the papers of the place, instead of lear. ing it to be gleaned by the correspondents of the New-York journals. Moreover, there are always in Washington a great many people of talent whose contributions might be easily obtained, always with and sometimes without, pecuniary compensation. There is no reason why the papers of the capital should not be decided y good, instead of being a they are decidedly bad. But unfortunately those who have charge of them are generally thinking more of some adipose job or of some typographical swindle, than of publishing a first-rate journal The ability of their newspapers is a secondary con

aderation. We shall not, probably, have any definite as nonneement of the decision of the Cabine; upon the organ question. There will no doubt be an attempt to boodwink the public during the next four years, as there was during the last four. The Government will keep itself in a position to disavow the author. ity of The Union, should it be necessary, while that paper will remain semi-official, just as it has always been semi-efficient.

United States in 1850, as returned by the census of that year, was 34,253,436 pounds, whereof the ser. eral States producing any considerable amount made

The aggregate product of Maple Sugar in the

Considering the extension of our settlement

toward the North and West, the present high prices of Sugar, the general attention this year to Sugarmaking, and the long season in which the flow of sap, though fitful, has been continued, we estimate the Maple Sugar made this year at fully double that of 1850, or not less than Seventy Millions of pounds worth at least ten cents per pound, or an aggregate of Seven Millions of Dollars. In fact, we do not believe a supply of Sugar equal in quantity and value to this could have been imported and distributed to the inland farmers who will mainly onsume this home-made staple for less than Tes Millions of Dollars.

How much has it really cost the country to make this Maple Sugar ?- that is to say: Suppose we lad not made it, how much other wealth would have been created in its stead? Bear in mind that it has mainly been made at a season when our farmer are least actively and least profitably employed, and that all the work of preparation for Sugar making pertains to the very heart of Winter. Our estimate is that, had no Maple Sugar at all been made in the United States this year, the production of other wealth from the labor directed to Sagar making would not have amounted to Three Millions of Dollare. There is a mine of economic suggestion in thes

facts, which we prefer that the reader should de velop for bimself.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Friday, April 10, 1857.
Ex-Gov. Geary returned to Washington this morning to close his official business with the Government. He has stated to his friends that he will not be drawn into any newspaper controversy, being satisfied that whis Governor he honestly and to the best of his ability decharged his duties; he also says he will not be responsible for publications of reported conversations, many of which are contradictory, but is willing to be judged by his official acts and the statements by himself committed to paper.

The presents from the King of Siam to the Presidest have been deposited in the State department. The include is autifully executed a words and spears.

Although the Administration is not officially informed of the fact, it is understood that the Hon. Wm. B. Reed has signified his acceptance of the China mission.

The President has reappointed Christopher Caree agent for the Indians in New-Mexico, and appoints Samuel M. Yost to a similar office in that Territor,

vice Mayers resigned.

Henry B. Welsh' is appointed Receiver of Publis Moneys at Des Muines, Iowa, vice Caseldy resigned. IOWA ELECTION.

The Republican State ticket in Iowa City and Bu-ling ton has a small majority.

The ice has not yet moved out of Lake Pepin. WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Judge Whiton is probably re-elected Chief Justice at the Supreme Court by 10,000 majority over Calier, Democrat. MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the House to day the resolution; granting \$100.00 to aid the Free State settlers of Kansas, were ordered a third reading by 200 Yeas to 103 Nays. LOLA MONTEZ IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISILE, (Ky.) Friday, April 19, 1857.
Quite a row occurred at the Theater here the
vening. It was the benefit night of Loia Montes and chairs a row cocairs and the sevening. It was the benefit night of Loia Monter as evening. It was the benefit night of Loia Monter as the wanted carpet instead of green baize on the floor of the stage. The stage manager refused this and speaked to the audience, when a war of words took place between him and Loia. The manager afterwards made a speech and so did Loia. She refused to play and the money taken was returned to the ticket holders.

DEPARTURE OF THE NIAGARA FOR BOSTOS.

HALLPAN, Friday, April 10, 1837.
The steamship Niagara sailed at 12:30 this morning for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Surday. Her mails will probably reach New Yorkis eason for delivery on Sunday morning. FRESHETS AT THE NORTH.

BASGOR Me, Friday April 10, 1857.

The recent rains and melting of snow has cased freshets in the Penobecot and Piscataquis Rival which are doing considerable damage to bridges, for tory-dams, &c. On the Piscataquis five bridges have been carried away.

THE CIRCASSIAN AT PORTLAND.
PORTLAND, Friday, April 10, 1857.
The steamship Circassian arrived here from Halfas

FATAL CASUALTY.

PHILADELPHIA. Friday, April 10, 1857.

Susan Colwell of Mystin, Ct., was killed last night in the house of her brother-in-law, the Ray. Mr. Csters, by the accidental discharge of a platol which fall from the mantel-piece while she was in the act of taking another article down. The ball entered her head.

COLLISION AT SEA.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 10, 1857.

The steamer Louisians on her passage up from Netfeik last night, came in collision with an unknows brig. The bowerprit of the latter entered the steamer kitchen, sweeping out its contents, and finally forcing its way through one of the boilers. The extent of the damage to the brig was not known. The steamer of